

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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THE SHUTTLE'S SONG.

Ye have sent your preachers outwards to meet the
rising sun,
And your voices chant hosannas o'er the souls
that they have won
In the service of the Master, in those sunny East-
ern isles;
To preach the faith they risked their lives 'mid
cruel savage wiles,
But while your glad hosannas ring from utmost
shore to shore,
A hundred thousand homeless waifs are crowding
round your door.

Ye are called unto the heathen, but unheeded the
cry that comes
Like a vile polluting torrent from the heartless
city's slums,
Where the wretched sweated workers wear their
weary lives away,
Where drunken Vice reigns o'er the night and
Mammon claims the day,
Where crime and immorality and pestilence find
homes,
Bah! your hearts are like the granite of your
churches' mighty domes.

Although ye preach the precepts of the Christ of
long ago,
Ye are worshippers of Mammon—that's the only
god ye know;
Ye bow in adoration to the god of Yellow Gold,
And the gospel of the sweater is the creed that ye
uphold,
Ye clasp him to your bosoms, like the hypocrites
ye are,
And your Master's footsteps follow in a gilded
motor-car.

Ye have sent your preachers outwards to meet the
rising sun,
But look ye to the struggle that around ye has be-
gun;
Hear the song the shuttle's singing, as it weaves
the web of fate,
Listen to its lusty chorus—'tis a people's hymn of
hate:
"So long hath Mammon ruled us, we have bowed
before his throne;
But his yoke is slowly breaking, we are coming to
our own;
The cross upon our shoulders that has crushed us
to the sod,
We shall raise on Mammon's Calvary to crucify
your god."

—EDWARD HUGO, in the *Q. Worker*.

The Passing Show.

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

At a Paris House dinner given by Lord
Mayor Allen Taylor, there were present
among the guests: C. G. Wade, who leg-
ionised Peter Bowling; Judge Backhouse,
who sentenced Sleath and Ferguson; J. S.
T. McGowan, whose party helped to jail
Peter Bowling, and will now release him;
Sam. Hordern, who sold the adulterated
magnesia; Professor David, who glorified
Diaz, the Mexican murderer; Tom Johnson,
who victimised the tram strikers; and other
small fry.

If only the Devil had cast his net over
that motley gathering, he would have done
N.S.W. a real and lasting service.

Patrick Flynn sauntered into the Catholic
Church at Temora, with an axe on his
shoulder, and chopped the organ into little
pieces. When the police came, Patrick
Flynn said he had been lying down, and
heard his wife playing the organ, and made
up his mind that this was a thing that
would have to be stopped. Seeing that Pat-
rick Flynn had no wife, the police ran him
in; but there is a strong suspicion abroad
in Temora that the old chap's mind had
become unhinged through listening to the
successful Labor candidate playing the poli-
tical flute.

Mr. Holman at Cootamundra: "He
could assure them that no terrible conse-
quences would ensue upon the great victory.
The party was not going to establish a
French revolution. The farmer could sleep
peacefully and securely on his holding;
NO ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE TO
DISTURB HIS FREEHOLD TENURE.
On the contrary, he would be given full and
unrestricted liberty to develop the great
primary industry."

So, what becomes of the land nationalist-
ism plank?

Speaking of the new Labor Government,
at Goulburn Eight-hours Banquet, Leg-
ions member James said "no great harm
would result with men like Mr. McGowan
and Mr. Holman as leaders." Right again!
—he meant "no harm" would result with
the capitalists.

The board appointed by the S.A. Govern-
ment to investigate the charges against fore-
man Thompson—John Verran's religious
friend, against whose bullying tactics the
United Laborers rebelled—disagreed; and,
as John Verran was too much terrified over
what the U.L.U. men might do if Thomp-
son were again placed over them, John
Verran decided to promote the other brother
to be inspector in the railway service. This
promotion of the bully-ganger reads like an
effort on John Verran's part to revenge
himself on the U.L.U. men, while soothing
the ruffled feelings of a fellow-religionist.
But what if the railway men also refuse to
be bullied?

The ruling class in Spain is introducing
legislation to prevent Socialism.
Next thing, they'll be legislating to stop
the old ocean from rolling.

E. A. Giffney writes from Rowlands Flat:
—Since last writing, Swindley and I have
have held two fairly-successful propaganda
meetings at Tanunda. THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIALIST sold well. The last two dozen ar-
rived last night. All sold at this afternoon's
meeting. I have received promises of a
number of yearly subs. We are holding a
street meeting next Saturday night at Ta-
nunda, whereat I hope to find a ready sale
for papers. The Saturday following we
journey to another lowly-paid centre
(Greenock), where we'll talk some on Social-
ism and Industrial Unionism. We intend
to keep things moving while here—which
will be up till about Christmas. Have sent
to Adelaide for membership cards, and hope
to enrol a few in the S.F.A.

Attorney-General Hughes, notwithstand-
ing the L.P.'s huge majority, evinced the
utmost anxiety to make compromises in the
Land Tax Bill to meet the desires of Joe
Cook and Co.

Hughes is rapidly becoming more and more
Joe-Cooked.

John Verran says "the prisons of S.A.
need reforming and the Government will
attend to them."

The politics of John and his crowd sadly
need revolutionising, and the Socialists will
attend to them.

"Cabinmen's prosperous half-year" was
the heading of a Sydney press report of a
Cabinmen's Union meeting, at which a num-
ber of taxi-cab drivers complained that they
were "being compelled to work long hours
and accept wages much lower than those
set out in the award." Those who read our
article when the Cabinmen's award was made
will readily agree that the ideas of the cap-
italist press as to what constitutes prosperity
are somewhat remarkable.

Judge Burnside, of W.A., threatens to go
on strike. Says he won't administer the
stupid Westralian Arbitration Act much
longer.

The unionists of Westralia won't weep
over losing Burnside; and the thought that
comes to this writer is that the stupidity of
that Westralian Arbitration Act (and it is
the stupidest badly old capitalist law ever
placed on a class-constructed Statute Book)
is only exceeded by the class prejudice and
economic stupidity of some of the politicians
they have made judges in the land of the
black swan and brutally-tortured aborigine.

A strike of markers took place at a Vic.
rifle-shooting meeting the other day. The
markers wanted 10s a day, and Labor Senator
Pearce's department couldn't see its way to
pay this modest sum. The men were told
if they didn't get to work their places would
be filled by register-keepers, while the rifle-
men were notified that they would have to
do their own scoring. The register-keepers,
when called upon, refused to scab on the
markers. Later on 31 men from the Per-
manent Artillery were brought along and
ordered to do the blackleg work; but the
shooters held a meeting under the leader-
ship of Labor man Crowley, of Wyalong—
and denounced the L.P.'s action in refusing
the markers 10s a day, and decided that
there should be no more shooting until the
blacklegs were removed and the markers
given their 10s a day. When matters
had reached this climax, there was a general
climb-down on the part of the Department,
and the markers' terms were conceded—but
"only on the grounds of expediency, and
not because the markers' claims were just,"
said Major Merritt.

Land held by "religious and charitable
institutions and bodies" (including some of
the worst sweating hells in Australia) is to
be exempted from taxation by the Labor
Party.

A clipping from a daily:

"Mr. Catts asked the Minister for Home
Affairs if he would bring in legislation to
provide a minimum wage of 8s a day for
adult employees of the Commonwealth.

"The Public Service Commissioner, said
Mr. O'Malley, reported that it was a ques-
tion of ways and means, and remuneration
in its relation to the value of work."

What becomes of the "eight-bob-a-day"
cry now?

It's a question of ways and means!—
(they're going to spend over £2,000,000 on
the murder business!)—and also a question
of whether the men are worth "eight bob a
day," says the long-haired O'Malley, who
draws something more than £7 a day!

Ramsay Macdonald is endeavoring to
work up an "Imperial Labor Conference"
—to take joint action in matters affecting
the interests of the workers of the Empire.

This paper can't see what difference there
is in the interests of the workers of the Bri-
tish Empire and those of other parts of the
world, and for this reason Australian So-
cialist won't be likely to take part in such a
conference.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST's articles on
the G.P.O. were productive of a move in
the House of Representatives, when Josiah
Thomas was asked if his department was
paying the 7s-a-day minimum. The ex-
aminer and Labor member stood up boldly
for the right of the Postal Department to
sweat the workers. He explained: "The
Public Service Act provides for £110 per
year to be paid after three years' service.
Some men over 21 were not getting it be-
cause they had not been that time in the em-
ploy of the Department."

Some Labor members held that this fact
provided no justification for the sweating
that was going on; but Labor-member
Thomas defended the sweating system by
urging that, as "many young men up to
21 or 25 wanted to get into the service, and
as they were willing to start at £84, with a
certainty of getting 7s a day after three
years," he was justified in taking them at the
sweatshop rate. Josiah concluded his ex-
planation with a cheeky threat. "If there
was any fuss," he said, "the Commissioner
would cease to admit such young fellows."

In other words, if you complain when we
sweat you, we won't give you decent pay—
we'll just starve you!

Premier John Verran of S.A. spoke at
Moonta on the 18th inst., and told his con-
stituents how "the path of the Government
had been by no means an easy one," and
how he "had to contend against the Revolu-
tionary Socialists, who had no respect for
the Labor Party, nor did they care for law
and order, or consider their neighbors in
any of their demands. IF THE SOCIALISTS
HAD THEIR WAY A PURELY WORKERS' GOVERN-
MENT WOULD BE ESTABLISHED. That, how-
ever, was not at all likely. Messrs. Dale
and Clarke were men who had set them-
selves against the Government. In connec-
tion with the Rundle-street strike, law and
order must be maintained. It was his duty
as Premier to enforce the 'move-on'
clause in connection with what had taken
place there. They had to administer the
law for the whole of the State, and not sim-
ply one section of it, and when they failed
to do their duty to the people as a whole it
was time for them to hand in their resig-
nations."

John Verran has made three things clear.
The Labor Party repudiates government of
the workers by the workers; the Labor
Party exists to uphold "law and order,"
and to enforce the move-on clause against
strikers; the Labor Party does not not rep-
resent one section (the workers) only—it
represents the employers as well, and realises
that when it fails to do its duty to the em-
ployers it will be time for it to resign.

In the Land Tax Bill land belonging to
building societies, not obtained by fore-
closure, was exempted from taxation.

A government that would exempt build-
ing trade society sharks from the operations
of a land tax would exempt a bushranger
from the operations of the law that makes
murder a crime.

At an inquest held into the deaths of Jo-
seph Smith and Joseph Grimes, who were
killed by the collapsing of a crane at the
City Council's power-house at Pyrmont,
Professor Warren said no one could foresee
the accident; the works foreman said the
crane was an old one, and the pin (the
breaking of which had caused the accident)
had been in use for 13 months; and the
coroner, after declaring that "it seemed
strange to him that the whole safety of the
crane should depend upon one bolt," re-
turned the usual verdict of "accidental
death."

No one will be prosecuted on account of the
sacrifice of these two workers' lives; but the
incident will serve to show how cheaply the
master class holds the lives of its slaves.

Prahran (Vic.) magistrates dealt with a
clothing manufacturer named Green, the
other day, for defrauding an outdoor worker
of about 5s a dozen for making boys' gala-
teen suits. Green was fined fifty shillings.

This paper has been trying to figure out
what the unfortunate woman's fine would
have amounted to if she had swindled Green
out of 5s. That bench of class-conscious
magistrates would probably have sent her to
jail for six months without the option.

"Why, you'll be leading our crowd
yet," said Labor-member Page to Deakin,
M.P.

"He did that for six years," rejoined old
McWilliams from Tasmania.

The Lord Mayor has called a public meet-
ing "to recognise the great services ren-
dered to the State by Mr. Wade."

This paper most disrespectfully suggests
that Mr. Wade ought to be presented with a
pair of leg-irons.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST has no objec-
tion whatever to its matter being reproduced.
But it does hold that articles and parts, that
are worth clipping are worth acknowledging.
A number of papers in various parts of Aus-
tralia are hereby exhorted to make a note of
this fact.

L.D. writes: "I am a postal servant,
my age is 45, my salary is £126 per year
less £7 or £8 insurance premium to be
paid; I have to pay rent, keep a wife and
five children. Everybody, from a child,
knows how the cost of living has increased
of late years; children's boots are a big
item alone. I have to say I am a teetotaler
by choice, and I cannot afford to smoke."
The Labor Party draws very hand-
some salaries.

A Broken Hill correspondent writes
(13.10.10): "When James W. Smith met
with his fearful—and fatal—accident on the
1000 feet level, I saw the victim of plunder
carried from the shaft to the ambulance
room, and as I noticed the blood dripping
from him, I immediately thought of that
very appropriate heading in the THE IN-
TERNATIONAL SOCIALIST, 'The Trail of
Blood.'"

Speaking at Mudgee, Mr. Holman de-
clared that Mr. Fisher's action in carrying
the land tax up to 6d, when in his Gympie
speech 12 months previously he fixed it at
4d, demanded an explanation.

Marconi claims to have established the
feasibility of wireless communication be-
tween Europe and South America being
transmitted 6000 miles without a relay sta-
tion.

Under Capitalism Marconi's triumph will
go to make a more effective instrument for
enslaving the workers.

Under Socialism it will go to make life
glorious for the workers.

The Labor Government gives £2500 towards
Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition; but
not a red cent. will it give towards lifting
the wages and conditions of the sweated
postal workers.

Sydney Worker timorously refers to the
sweating system in the G.P.O. and declares,
re Josiah Thomas's adult workers at 23s a
week: "Seems to us the pay should be
commensurate with the work, no matter
what the employee's age may be."

All the same, if the Worker isn't careful
Josiah will be denouncing it for a revolu-
tionary.

Receipt of Sample Copy of this Paper is an invitation to you to become a Subscriber.

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Committee and General Meetings.

The following meetings will be held at 274 Pitt-
street, Sydney, during the forthcoming week:—
Tuesday, 8—S.F.A. Administrative Council.
Monday, 7.30 p.m.—Club Executive.
Monday, 8.30 p.m.—Joint Executives.
Monday, 9.15 p.m.—Party Executive.

To our Contributors.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST are
reminded that our space is exceedingly limited.
Therefore short articles and crisp and snappy para-
graphs will have the best chance of securing pub-
lication.

Writers are asked to note that preference will be
given to articles dealing with current industrial
and political events from a Revolutionary Socialist
viewpoint. Articles must not exceed 1000 words.
Open Column contributions exceeding 500 words
cannot be printed.

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mation that you wish to have the paper dis-
continued.

Friends and Members visiting THE INTER-
NATIONAL SOCIALIST Office are urged to assist
in getting business done with expedition.
DON'T STAY TO TALK. We're always
busy; and the delays we are subjected to in
the daytime we have to make up for by
working through the night hours.

No reform, moral or intellectual, ever came from
the upper class of society. Each and all came from
the protest of the martyr and victim. The eman-
cipation of the working people must be achieved
by the working people themselves.—WENDELL
PHILLIPS.

Industrial Crises.

BY THE SLAVE.

In the more primitive systems of economic domination and class rule which preceded our modern capitalist system, scarcity of the necessities of life was not an unknown condition, but it was invariably due to some cause which interfered with production, such as war, pestilence, drought, etc., and the whole community suffered the consequences in varying degrees. It has remained to Capitalism to present the ghastly anachronism of large portions of the population lacking food and clothes because they have produced too much of these articles, causing what is now known as an Industrial Crisis. These Industrial Crises show an unmistakable tendency to recur at ever-decreasing intervals, especially in large manufacturing countries like England and America.

Under capitalism production is social in character, that is in each industry large numbers of workmen are necessary to produce articles of a single type, but the ownership of wealth-producing instruments is private. The working-class or proletariat holds no title of ownership to the machinery which it operates. The proletariat receives wages. The machinery produces wealth in vastly greater quantities than is necessary to pay the rate of wages which this class demands. These wages represent the part of the wealth which they have produced returned to the workers, the rest going into the pockets of the class which owns the machinery—the capitalist class. Authorities vary in stating the ratio of wealth produced to that returned to the workers in the form of wages, but the average computation is from four to five to one. The fraction of the wealth they have produced that is handed back to the workers is quite inadequate to repurchase that portion of the product which the non-proletarian classes cannot consume, however profligate they may be. Therefore, there arises a necessity for foreign markets into which the surplus goods can be dumped.

This search for foreign markets is the primary cause of all modern warfare, of empire expansion and exploitation of primitive peoples. It is here that the Church exercises her principle function in economic life. Missionaries are dispatched to render the savage inhabitants of a prospective dumping-ground docile, teaching them a few of the more pernicious tenets of the Christian cult, and thus paving the way for the secure advent of the trader, who brings more "civilisation" in the form of rum. But even foreign markets cannot perpetually drain off the surplus production, because all the industrial nations are competing for them, and also because many countries like China and Japan, formerly happy hunting grounds for the commercial exploiter, are rapidly developing into manufacturing countries, and are beginning to compete in the ever-diminishing "world-market," and are throwing off the role of purchaser. Finally there comes a time when the excess product piles up to such a degree that the cost of production equals or exceeds the sale price. There is no profit. Profit is the very life-blood of Capitalism, and when profit disappears Capitalism becomes affected with a temporary lethargy, like an hibernating animal. The market is glutted. The mills of production grind no longer, the proletarians come face to face with unemployment, and as they have received only about one-fifth of the produce of their labor, their purchasing

power is practically nil, and the market is still further glutted, and we are presented with an example of Capitalism's ghastliest paradox—the workers starve while the granaries are filled to bursting, they go hungry because they have produced too much food, ragged because they have woven too much cloth, unshod because they have made too many boots. The depression persists until the excess product is consumed or wasted, and then the market begins to improve, the factories re-open, "sun-spots" disappear, and Capitalism runs merrily on to an inevitable repetition of the crisis.

Innumerable have been the remedies suggested for these periodic crises by bourgeois economists. Free silver and free gold, large issues of paper money, have been advocated, some have had the temerity to state that these depressions have been caused by spots on the sun, etc. Pent within the narrow confines of their own petty ideals, they have failed utterly to perceive that, despite the exercise of their quack nostrums to avert panics, the panics always win. They cannot see that, under the wage system, with competitive production for profit, the workers simply cannot buy back their own product fast enough to keep the markets open, and that some saner system, which will obviate the anomalies of over-production and unemployment, must supersede Capitalism.

Just so long as we retain Capitalism as our social system, we shall be confronted with these periodic crises, whether the Class State be administered by Liberal or Labor politicians. The cause is the private ownership of the means of production, with reckless, disordered competition, which is entirely impotent to gauge the demand. Private ownership must go, to be replaced by social ownership, and so do away with the anachronism of individual possession and social production. If the workers owned the machines they operated, and received the full average product of their labor they would obviously always be able to exchange that product for other necessary things. There would be no overproduction, as the demand could be definitely reckoned, and hence no industrial crises.

Another Lie Exploded.

BY DANDELION.

WHEN the Federal Labor Party first supported the Bill to force the exploited workers of Australia to fight the battles of those who rob them, one excuse put forward by its defenders was this: "If the workers were trained to the use of the rifle they would not allow the police and soldiers to cut and shoot them down in strike times, because, the workers being able to perform all the military evolutions, they would form themselves into companies and regiments and use their rifles to shoot the hireling police and soldiers sent against them."

This excuse looked plausible, and amply satisfied the deluded toilers who let Sydney Worker and the middle-class "Labor" politicians think for them. Indeed, if the sham Labor Party had supported a bill to compel women and girls to learn the noble art of wholesale murder, the apologists of the party would excuse that crime also, for the same reason. We should be told by the Shicker that an army of brave, disciplined modern Amazons, with their right breasts singed off like the ancient Amazons, so that they could better use the rifle, would be able to assist their brothers to shoot down the upholders of capitalist law and order in times of strikes.

But, unfortunately for the stupid apologists of the jingo Labor Party, the bottom has been completely knocked out of their plausible excuse

for compulsory military training by the cabled reports of the recent riots in Berlin. The German male workers have long enjoyed the jingo blessing of compulsory military training, and, if any workers are well versed in the art of modern warfare, those of Germany should be. The rioters were the better class of artisans, and not the city scum, and their courage and skill are undoubted. Yet these men, brave and skilful in the use of the deadly rifle, met their oppressors' hirelings, not with rifles, not organised into regiments, but as an undisciplined acephalous mob and THREW STONES.

The truth thus comes out that the workers are not trained to the use of arms in order to fight THEIR OWN battles, but those of their patriotic MASTERS!

The conscript workers do NOT use rifles in periods of strikes. And why? Firstly, because they have been so well stuffed in school and church and lecture hall with "national sentiment," patriotism, and "duty," that the idea of shooting in their own interests seldom or never occurs to them. They have been educated to believe that their courage, their skill, and their very lives, are the property of the State—which consists of the few who own the country.

The workers of the whole world are so well educated that the very idea of fighting or working FOR THEMSELVES is almost unthinkable! They would as soon think of owning and using the whole of the vast wealth produced by their own labor, courage, and skill, as dream of using their master's rifles in their own defence.

Secondly, even if they did resolve to organise themselves into an army and use rifles in turbulent times, they would have to face the fact that the rifles would be called in whenever there seemed to be danger of the workers using them in their own interests, and, anyhow, an army of armed, drilled and disciplined workers would be proclaimed revolutionists and "rebels"—and sudden death or long imprisonment awaits the unsuccessful rebel.

We do not say that the workers should arm and fight with lethal weapons; for those "who live by the sword shall die by the sword," and we know that the final reign of Justice and Peace will not be brought about by gunpowder and cold, sharpened steel, but by the bloodless method of true education.

The world's workers would have been liberated from slavery ages ago if physical warfare were the true method of emancipation. The world will not be freed by muscle, but by MIND. Freedom is not possible where ignorance of economics prevails, but will be secured by peaceful means, by the economically-enlightened toilers. The pen is mightier than the sword, and the voice is more effective than the cannon's thunder. The real field of battle in the war of Liberty versus Bondage is the Mind of Man. Francisco Ferrer recognised this truth, and founded his Modern Schools, instead of making bombs. It is recognised, too, by the minority which owns the earth, for they do not depend absolutely upon the rifle to maintain their power, but employ parsons, editors, journalists, and politicians to teach the workers to be content with their slavery. The economically-enlightened soldier will not shoot his fellow-men at the bidding of his master, nor will the enlightened worker vote for rascally politicians who would legally force him to work and fight to protect the property which the patriotic employing class has stolen from him. Hence these truths, and the fact that the trained working-class rushed as an untrained, undisciplined, headless crowd through the Berlin streets, and merely threw bottles and stones at the well-armed tools of the owning class, instead of marching in a solid body and armed with the rifles they know so well how to use for their masters, furnish a complete answer to the specious lie that if the workers are trained to shoot they will shoot their real enemies at home, and that the blast of Freedom's trumpet will immediately re-echo around this long-suffering world.

Capitalist politicians, "the friends of the workers," vanished the night of the election, and will not again be visible even through a telescope prior to the next general election. Astronomers predict the usual shower at that time.

Here is the question for YOU to consider: Why should you vote for a system that gives you poverty for your life's work, and rewards others with riches for doing no work? Socialism will give all the wealth to the workers. Do you understand?

If we don't get Socialism, did you ever reflect on what you will get?

Socialists do not believe in the necessity of poverty, because they can trace poverty in general to exploitation.—Appeal to Reason.

In the S.A. Legislative Assembly, during a discussion on the Rundle-street strike, Labor-member Denny, Attorney-General, declared that the Labor Government had protected every man [non-unionist] whether going to or returning from work. The Labor Government didn't protect the unionists from the police.

A Slanderer of Evolution.

BY J. BLUMENTHAL.

READERS of this paper will remember that, when Mr. Joseph McCabe was lecturing here, a person named Miller-Argue wanted to publicly argue with McCabe on two questions. One of the questions on which McCabe was asked to affirm was "The Haeckelian theory of Evolution;" and when he remembers that McCabe pointed out that there was no such theory, the reader will get some idea of the deplorable twaddle that is compressed in a book recently issued by Miller-Argue, called "Evolution Exploded."

The ludicrous egotism and perverted morality of Miller-Argue passes all bounds when he publishes the photos of McCabe and himself on the cover of his book, with a hand pointing to Miller-Argue and underneath it the words: "The man McCabe dare not debate." He committed an egregious blunder when he put his physiognomy besides McCabe's, for the comparison would of itself be sufficient to convert Christians into "Atheists." McCabe is not present in Australia to refute the contemptible "christian" tactics of Miller-Argue, so it behoves me to bring the true facts to light and show Miller-Argue in his true colors.

In the opening portion of the book, the full correspondence between McCabe and Miller-Argue relating to the debate is published. Miller-Argue mendaciously asserts McCabe dare not meet him. The fact of the matter is this: McCabe's arrangements for lecturing in Australia were made months previously, in which only a certain time was allowed in the different capitals: a few days or a week. Miller-Argue wanted to debate on two separate occasions, the first ONE MONTH from the issue of the challenge, and the second A MONTH LATER. As it was, of course, absurd to suppose that McCabe, with only a week in Sydney, could meet this cleverly-impossible arrangement, McCabe said that the Saturday night following, the hall in which he was lecturing being available, he would be pleased to meet Miller-Argue on that night. On the following Sunday he had to leave for Brisbane. This left a week for the debate to eventuate, and the Society which backed Miller-Argue refused to clinch with McCabe's generous arrangement.

As this Christian Society knew months beforehand of McCabe's lecturing tour, and as it was impossible for him to forego advertised dates, it is plainly to be seen that the egotistic Miller-Argue is making as much as possible out of his magnificent quibble. That an intellectual giant of McCabe's standard, who has in England met and defeated some of its most prominent clergymen, was afraid of meeting a man ignorant of the vast ramifications of modern evolutionary science, and to whom McCabe showed the first night he was here that there was no Haeckelian theory of Evolution, is an unmitigated species of mud-throwing that must show the unread Christian masses that their cherished belief, as enunciated by some individuals who elect themselves to a position of authority, is not worth the consideration it now receives.

In traversing the pages of "Evolution Exploded" (no one that I have met has ever heard the explosion), "the book of the age," as the author, with blushing modesty, terms it, the reviewer is vividly made aware of the unscrupulous innuendoes and insulting references to those who presume to hold opinions differing from the august Miller-Argue. Criminals, ruiners of girls, sweaters, robbers, etc., are all evolutionary students, says Miller-Argue. All of which is, of course, untrue. As regards the criminality innuendoes, let me give

this upholder of Christian Truth, what he evidently fears, the Truth—facts, obtained by observant men in their special studies. Havelock Ellis, perhaps the foremost of living criminologists, says in his book, "The Criminal," page 159: "Freethinkers are rarely found" [among criminals], and a few lines underneath he remarks that the Rev. J. W. Horsley found only fifty-seven Freethinkers out of 28,351 criminals, and these fifty-seven included Chinese and Mahomedans. The remaining majority of these unfortunates were Christians, but their lot was being ameliorated, not by egoistic Christian morality, but by altruistic evolutionary science.

Miller-Argue devotes pages to the imaginative flights of his own verbosity, and gets entangled in the meshes of his rhodomontade. In his bombastic manner he gives us a resume of the great inventions, and glorifies the discoverers of great principles that (and which he cannot see) have helped to shatter the foundation not only of Christianity, but of all the world's religions. He waxes eloquent on the great Newton, but casts contumely on the equally great Darwin, ignorant of the fact that Darwin and Newton each discovered a principle which shows that the Universe is governed by Laws.

Miller-Argue's book is scarcely worth criticising, because of its directly insulting references, absence of an impartial observation, and ignorance of the very subject the author is supposed to understand. All the authorities quoted are of an older generation, and the vast and important modifications that have within the last 15 or 20 years been made to evolutionary science are entirely ignored, or unknown, and this in consequence reduces the already infinitesimal value of this book as a polemical work. The works of Mendel, Weismann, Archdall Reid, Saleeby, Dewar and Finn, Mentchikoff, and others, are unmentioned. When it is realised that in its empirical domain, evolutionary science has received important and radical changes, especially in heredity, that have soared the application of modern medicine to heights never before thought of, and that this book does not give the slightest inkling of their character, the value of "Evolution Exploded" can be estimated.

Mr. Miller-Argue plays with Laws as if there were an unlimited supply on hand, and this leads him to make one of the most stupendous blunders that it is possible for a controversialist anti-evolutionary writer to make. He actually devotes a chapter to the "Law of Progress," entirely ignorant of the fact there is no such law. This is in reference, of course, to social progress. Progress is a principle, not a law, for a law is a determining expression which everything is subject to and acted by. The conditions once favorable, there is no occasion for progress, a fact illustrated by some Ganoid fishes which have remained as they are for millions of years. Once let their environment or external conditions change, and their internal economy or heredity must adapt itself to the new conditions—or die. That is where Evolution is a Law, where progress is not. Evolution is only possible by merging two principles together—heredity and environment. This forms the governing law, therefore it cannot act without each being the concomitant of the other, and co-ordinately acting.

"Evolution Exploded" is the silliest travesty of sensible criticism the writer has ever come across. I have read the polemics of some of the foremost English Christian apologists, such as Lloyd Morgan, Frank Ballard, and Rhondda Williams, but their criticisms are to be seriously treated as a thoughtful contribution, free in the main from abuse, that enlightens the heart of friend and foe alike

for literary capacity and unambiguity.

It is up to the Christians of Australia to put forward a man of wide knowledge and ability to state their bad case to a disbelieving and reasoning world. The fact is, such men of ability have deserted the empty formulas of Christianity for practical, moral, utilitarian Evolutionary Science.

Is this Manslaughter?

ONLY a week or two ago the jail gates swung open to receive one of the victims of Josiah Thomas's huge sweatshop; and now from Peak Hill comes the news of a still more grim tragedy.

The local coroner, it is recorded, held an inquest on the body of John James Guilfoyle, postmaster, who shot himself the previous day.

Witnesses gave evidence that deceased complained of being overworked. Dr. Todd, in his evidence, stated that deceased had complained to him on September 26 of being overworked, and gave witness to understand he had applied for assistance and could not get it. He also complained of overwork on October 5, and spoke despairingly on the matter. In his opinion, death was caused by a bullet wound, self-inflicted, while temporarily insane, caused by overwork. A verdict was given in accordance with the medical testimony.

Very strong remarks are made by the public as to the action of the department in the matter.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST guesses that Josiah Thomas should ask himself if his department isn't something worse than a sweater—to wit, a manslaughterer!

Capitalism's Trail of Blood.

Or, The Dignity of Labor.

For if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God! we have paid it in full.

HAROLD DAVEY was caught in the machinery of a pumping engine at Binjerroop, Victoria, and was killed.

Robert Courtney, a tram conductor, fell from his car at the Sydney railway station and dislocated his right shoulder. He also received injuries to the head.

William Scott shot himself at Malvern, Vic., because he was unable to obtain work.

Whilst walking across a plank at a building in the course of erection in Pitt-street, Edward Pye, laborer, fell a distance of 18ft., and sustained severe injuries.

William Renney, an apprentice at Fitzroy Dock, Balmain, was caught in some machinery at his work, and his thigh was severely lacerated.

Frank Knighton, a railway employee, was lighting the lamps of a train at the Sydney railway station, when one of the lamps exploded, the force of which hurled him from the train. He was severely injured.

John Guilfoyle, postmaster at Peak Hill, committed suicide through being overworked.

Charles Nygren, a cabman, fell off his cab in Stanley-street, Brisbane, and was dead when picked up.

G. Knight (16), laborer, residing in Harris-street, Ultimo, fell a distance of 60ft. whilst working at a building in course of erection at the corner of Hunter and Macquarie-streets, Sydney, and fractured his skull.

Robert Pritchard was killed on the Adelaide Steamship Co.'s steamer Mintaro. He was working on the vessel when a heavy pulley block struck him on the back, fracturing his spine, and knocking him overboard.

A lad, William Dourlay, in the employ of Mr. Curtis, farmer, of Carlsruhe, Victoria, was gored by a bull. He received a fractured rib, a severe cut on the right thigh, and extensive bruising on the side.

S.F.A. News & Notes.

Sydney Jottings.

On Friday evening of this week, Comrade Rotter will give a gramophone entertainment at the International rooms. The program will include selections from Melba, Clara Butt, Caruso, and other leading singers of the world. Our comrade defrays all expenses in connection with the entertainment. Admission free to members and friends. A special collection will be taken in aid of the Press Fund.

Comrade R. D. Jenkins, recently of Keira, writes: "You will perhaps be interested to know that we have purchased a farm here on the Lansdowne-road, near Taree. We shall be pleased to entertain any of the comrades coming this way, provided, of course they bring their credentials."

Sunday's Domain meeting was highly successful. Hirst was chairman, and Mrs. Harris, Walsh, and Holland spoke. The meeting concluded with cheers for Peter Bowling.

On Sunday evening at Goulburn-street, Mrs. Dunne, Slade, and Rutherford were the speakers; while those at Martin Place were Harris, Walsh, and Price.

Socialists will be pleased to learn that Alf. Anselme is recovering from a painful illness, which necessitated an operation.

Think hard about the Press Fund.

At the executive meeting on Monday night, the following resolution was carried: "That this meeting of the executive of the International Socialist Party emphatically condemns the secrecy methods of the Labor Government in connection with the release of Mr. Peter Bowling; and that this meeting further indignantly protests against the continued unjust imprisonment of Mr. W. Stokes, and demands his immediate release."

Broken Hill.

The former membership of the Barrier Socialist Group was practically boycotted off the Barrier. Of the original members there are only two or three now left. But the growth of Socialist knowledge proceeds apace and the splendid work of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST begins to produce results.

On Saturday evening, at the Criterion Hotel, a meeting of the revolutionary working-class element of Broken Hill was held, and it was decided to reorganize the Barrier branch of the S.F.A. J. J. O'Reilly was elected chairman, and E. V. Cogan secretary. It was decided, if possible, to immediately procure a room and start an economic class, and also to sell literature at union meetings. Unfortunately, we shall not be able to hold open-air meetings just yet, on account of lack of speakers. There is a big demand for wage-slaves here just now, and any of our comrades who can speak, and who are unemployed, might do worse than come this way, if they are able to do the laborious work that belongs to mining. Their services would be appreciated, and by helping to build up the S.F.A. movement here they would be doing grand work for revolutionary Socialism.

The following resolution was unanimously carried: "That this branch of the S.F.A. extends hearty congratulations to the United Laborers' Union on its strenuous and militant fight against the Asphalt Contract Co., aided by the Labor Party of South Australia. We also endorse the action of the unionists in combatting blacklegging, and hope the U.L.U. will maintain its militancy until victory is assured. We view with condemnation the action of the South Australian police in endeavoring to bludgeon the workers into submission to the master class, and further enter our protest against the vindictive sentences imposed by the presiding magistrate, and view the same as even more tyrannical than Wadeism in N.S.W. We will render financial assistance if necessary."

We have an assured membership of 25.

At the A.M.A. meeting on Tuesday, the awful slaughtering of men was discussed, and the secretary was instructed to prepare a list of accidents which have happened during the past twelve months, with a view of getting a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the butchery. There is no doubt at all that the precarious places which cause the accidents could easily be rectified; but this would mean increasing the expenditure of the Co., and a decrease in the profits, therefore it is to the owners' interests to safeguard their pockets. This is the reason they refuse admission to the underground workings to our check-inspector, Long.

On Tuesday night the A.M.A. carried a resolution urging the postal employees to improve their sweating conditions. A resolution was also recorded sympathising with the asphalt workers in their struggle against the Asphalt Contract Co., and deprecating the action of the Labor Government in allowing the police to bludgeon the workers, and also demanding the immediate release of the imprisoned unionists.—21.19.10.

Propaganda Fixtures.

DOMAIN—Hirst (chair), Price, Rutherford, Holland, Mrs. Harris.
GOULBURN-STREET—Harris (chair), Hirst, Walsh.
MARTIN PLACE—Slade (chair), Rutherford, Wilson.
The Evening Meetings will commence at 7.

Labor Government versus Workers.

BY H. E. S.

THE so-called Labor Government of S.A. has shown its hand in unmistakable fashion. During the Rundle-street strike the Government gave their consent to a virulent attack of Wadeism in its worst form. On the 13th instant, when the seabs had just started work, the police persistently endeavored to cause trouble amongst the strikers. By snobs, by pushing and elbowing the men, and by various other methods, they tried to engage the strikers into committing some offence to justify the tools of capitalism in arresting them. The strikers were successful in getting seven of the seabs not to start work, and this evidently annoyed such friends of Master as the police have always proved themselves to be. At noon when the seabs were beaten, as they could not get carters to cart the necessary material, and had to cease work, the contractor and the police evidently decided on some revenge. Hence, instead of the seabs being conveyed the shortest route to their destination, the company's office, down Rundle-street, which was barricaded, they were taken out into King William-street, right through the crowd, and immediately they started, the police (both mounted and on foot) slashed right and left with their batons, but out of all the melee they were only successful in arresting (and in my opinion came to arrest) one small individual.

So disgraceful was the whole proceeding that even the "head house of unionism," to quote Rundle, carried the resolution printed in last issue. Whilst securing bail for the man arrested, the officials of the U.L.U. noticed another member being brought in who was arrested on a warrant for assault on one of the seabs. They tried to obtain bail for him, but were peremptorily informed that bail could not be allowed. They then sought legal advice, and were informed that if a J.P. was secured, and he was willing to hold a court, the police could not refuse, but must allow the J.P. to grant bail or otherwise. Frank Landie, who is a J.P., was secured, but after time had been allowed the inspector of police to consider the matter, he sent for the Commissioner of Police, who stated he would take the full responsibility of refusing bail; and hence the man was kept in jail until the following morning.

In connection with this matter, the union mortuary also unanimously carried a second resolution (printed last week).

The Commissioner of Police was only complying with the wishes of the Government in this respect, as the Premier stated in the House that he had given the Commissioner a free hand, to maintain "law and order." As the Commissioner is a trained pupil of capitalism, and trained to at all times watch over the interests of the exploiting class, it is only natural to suppose that he took it for granted that Honest John wished him to act as usual during the trouble; otherwise Honest John would have given him direct instructions. The executive of the union mortuary, and the officials of the U.L.U., waited on what the secretary of the U.L.U. terms, "that musty, dusty, fusty, rusty Wallis," the Chief Secretary, and conveyed the resolutions carried at the last meeting of the mortuary on Friday last, and also asked that now that the trouble was over the unionists should be released; but they received scant sympathy from the Chief Secretary, who stated in effect that he was satisfied with the action of the Commissioner of Police in refusing bail, and as regards the unionists in jail, he worked off the usual drivel about maintaining law and order, and stated that a petition would have to be secured in the usual way before anything could be done for the release of the men.

Writer was a member of the deputation that waited on the Chief Secretary, and I am perfectly satisfied that the opinion expressed by the U.L.U. secretary of Wallis is in detail a correct one.

Honest John, the Premier, has been around the country, stating that law and order must be maintained, and showing in no unmistakable terms that he agrees with the action of the police in bludgeoning the workers during the trouble.

The Attorney-General states that the report the Commissioner of Police made to the Chief Secretary is no reply to the charges which have been made, and he is still of opinion that the Commissioner of Police acted wrong.

Rather a pishald kind of ministry, eh?

Even the U.L.U. with all its militancy could not resist the strike-breaking efforts of the Attorney-General, as on Sunday and Monday last, he was allowed to attend meetings of the strikers, and offer terms on behalf of Woolf the contractor. By his specious pleading and misleading statements, he was successful in getting the men to return to work on the promise of three pence a day rise, and no victimisation, and all pending police court charges to be withdrawn. The men started to work on these terms on Tuesday last, but a large amount of pressure had to be brought to bear on the contractor to make him conform to the agreement re no victimisation. As one result of the breaking of the strike, it is stated that resignations of officials of the U.L.U. will be general at their next meeting. It is a

sure thing that there will at least be a vacancy for one organisation.

The "merry" old soul that is secretary to the union mortuary always objects to any one stating that the present Government is not a workers' government. But the latest to make this admission is Honest John himself, who when speaking at Moonta a few days ago said that a purely workers' Government was an impossibility; but he will probably have to apologise to Merry for making the statement.

If the Rundle-street trouble has done nothing else, it has at least opened the eyes of the workers as to the position even a "labah" government will take up during industrial unrest. Honest John should feel happy, as the capitalist press has given him unstinted praise for his actions, and all the forces of Capitalism have congratulated him on the way he has watched their interests.

Comrade A. and Mrs. Wallace have arrived from Melbourne, and have already been of good assistance to the Adelaide party in the propaganda work. They addressed splendid meetings last Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, and were happy in their criticism of the Government action during the strike.

All meetings are well attended, and the sales of literature and papers are highly satisfactory. —20.10.10.

The Telephone Tangle.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

II.

THE conditions of the male attendants are quite as bad. The staff is insufficient, and at the present time TEN YEARS of days in lieu of holidays worked are owing to the staff—that is, for working on Sundays and holidays. There is an insufficiency of plugs—only ten pair to each 100 subscribers, so that at most only 20 per 100 can be accommodated at one time. And the public blame the attendants for inattention when they make calls.

Another grievance of the senior male attendants is that they cannot get away to the workshops when their turn comes for promotion, as there are none of the juniors capable of working junction board positions, and the seniors are kept on the board, although the Commissioner will not increase their salaries above £110. He classifies the work as that of "boys." To overcome this difficulty, fitters were taken on, and examinations held for junior fitters at £60 per annum (23s per week), ages 16 to 21 years. A glaring wrong was thus inflicted on senior attendants. If a senior attendant passed the examination he was promoted on his own salary. Yet an assistant in the mail branch passing the sorting test gets a rise of £34.

I have made enquiries and find that this £34 is given to assistants to blackleg on the letter-carriers to revenge the Department on the letter-carriers for forcing the authorities to take them as sorters.

Some of the senior attendants who passed the exam. 12 months ago are still working "the board," while outsiders without any previous experience appointed are fitters. And the attendants, with years of service and of proved ability, are left behind.

The same rotten conditions exist in the case of the telephone linemen. They are appointed on probation for six months, when they have to pass an examination, educational and practical, and if successful they get a rise of £4 per annum, and are then eligible to be made acting foremen with an advance of £6 a week, when the classification gives a line foreman £168 a year. For the magnificent salary of 8s a day a lineman has to risk life and limb, and the worse the weather is the more he has to be out. Already this year three or four linemen have been killed, and a dozen seriously injured. And Josiah Thomas draws £90 a week; and Duncan McLachlan, commissioner, sits in his well-furnished office—Duncan McLachlan who declared he couldn't keep house on £1200 a year, and bluffed the first Fisher Government into raising his wages an extra £300 a year by threatening to go on strike (or retire).

If one of the rank and file did this, he would get the sack—he might even get "sent along" under Wade's Coercion Act.

Class and masonic influences are rife in the system. It is recorded that on one occasion an exam. for engineer cadet was called for the telephone and telegraph branches by obscure advertisement in the *Commonwealth Gazette*. Only two candidates presented themselves. One was the son of the telephone engineer, the other the son of the telegraph engineer. The telephone engineer conducted the exam. for the telegraph cadet, and the telegraph engineer conducted the exam. for the telephone cadet. Both lads passed.

Just one more phase of the inhuman sweating in this Department. Lads are often left as "Officer-in-charge" at suburban exchanges, on 14s and 16s a week. These positions, as the title indicates, carry heavy responsibilities. Think of the salary—14s and 16s! Again, all lads are appointed to the Central Exchange, and have to attend any suburban exchanges in the metropolitan area if desired. If sent to Chatswood, Arncliffe, or Parramatta, they have first to pay their fares themselves, and then put in a voucher for the amount, sometimes 10s at a

time if for a month. The Department not only meekly takes the use of the boy's money; but the dastardly departmental sweater comes along and deducts the boy 2s per week on the ground that if he came to Central from any of the suburbs (in which he may live), it would cost him that amount.

This is the sort of thing that is permitted to continue—with a "Labor" Government in power. One can't help feeling that there won't be much done to redress these evils till the whole of the postal employees have put the fear of the organised workers into Josiah Thomas's heart by means of a downing of tools.

Answers to Correspondents.

E.V.C., Broken Hill.—Sub. received. Thanks.

Other matters attended to. "Materialist Conception" forwarded.

W.L. Lyle, Sandford.—Received. Thanks.

T.A. Lithgow.—Thanks.

F.S.S., Adelaide.—Will write when time permits.

J.F., Boggabri.—Sub. received. Thanks.

Local organisation and effort to widen the circulation of the paper is the main thing, just now.

A.B., Adelaide; E.A.G., Tanunda; F.A., Sydney.—Remittances received. Thanks.

D.A., Cooranbong.—Will print.

F.A., Sydney; R.D.J., Taree; J.H.C., Sydney; F.P., Hamburg.—Received.

A.L.R., Forster.—Thanks for letter; also sub.

WORKER TRUSTEES, Sydney.—Publication, *Smiling Sam*, received.

What about Stokes?

Why about Stokes? Why has the Labor Party come to the conclusion that he must remain in jail? It will be remembered that when the editor of this paper was released from Albury, leaders of the Labor Party shrieked from many platforms that Stokes had not been released, and endeavored to use the fact for political and vote-catching purposes. On every occasion the Labor Party declared that Stokes was UNJUSTLY held in prison by Wade. HE WAS? Well, now, the Labor Party is in power. Why doesn't the Labor Government release Stokes? His imprisonment is just as unjust and criminally wrong now as it was when the Labor Party was in opposition. The International Socialists call to the working class to take determined action in this matter. The International Socialists DEMAND the immediate release of Stokes.

The Press Fund.

	£	s	d
Already acknowledged	47	9	4
Per O. Jorgensen (Book 30)—			
Germi Is, Sheel Is, H.D. Is,			
Diedricks Is, H.M. 2s	0	6	0
Donain Friend	0	0	6
W. Layley	0	10	6
Per H. E. Holland (Book 20)—			
A. Binkins	0	1	0
	£48	7	4
Advanced as Loans.			
Already acknowledged	6	0	0
Total	54	7	4

All communications to be addressed to O. W. Jorgensen, secretary, Press Fund Committee, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney.

The Glebe Island slaughtermen won in their fight with the bosses, after a struggle which lasted eleven weeks—and won in spite of the fact that nearly every other union in Sydney was blacklegging on them. The non-unionists who played the part of traitors to their class, and were made use of as strikebreakers, now get their reward—the reward that generally comes to those working men who make blacklegs of themselves—in the form of notice to quit. Secretary Furse, of the Slaughtermen's Union, made a significant utterance when he stated that "the victory proved the value of strong working-class organisation. Where the workers were loyally united, their strength was the most effective weapon to better their working conditions."

Bridget Warrilow, aged 49, was sentenced to FOUR YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE at Staffordshire (Eng.) Quarter Sessions for stealing a doormat from a backyard at Stokes. She sold the doormat for three pence, telling the purchaser she wanted money to buy food.

Men of limited intelligence generally condemn everything that is above their power of understanding.

Peter Bowling Released.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

THE Labor Government seems to have followed very closely in Wade's footsteps in the tactics it adopted in connection with the release of Peter Bowling. Although the Labor Party assumed office last week, and might easily have announced the exact day and hour when the miners' president would emerge from the jail, the utmost secrecy was observed, and neither the International Socialists, nor the secretary of the Sydney Labor Council, nor the Coal Lumpers' officials, could obtain any definite information from the Government. The purpose of this secrecy was obviously the same as Wade's purpose when he faked matters in connection with the release of the other strike officials—to prevent a demonstration of welcome at the jail gates. It was not until 5 p.m. on Monday that any information could be got, and this reached THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST office through the Coal Lumpers' president, Mr. Butler.

The writer hurriedly left by the 10.5 p.m. paper train, reaching Goulburn at 3 a.m. Tuesday. Scarcely anyone in Goulburn was even then aware that the release had taken place. At 8.30 on Monday evening Mr. Bowling had been given notice to quit the premises he had involuntarily occupied for the past nine months. He made his way to comrade Christopher's residence (opposite the jail), and from there proceeded in a cab—which was NOT provided by the Attorney-General's Department—to Goulburn proper. Had the time of release been known, there would have been such a gathering in front of the gates of that old jail as Goulburn had never before seen.

I found the ex-prisoner undergoing the ordeal of an interview at the hands of a daily paper reporter. He looked thin—much thinner than I had ever seen him look before—and pale. Nine months of captivity had written its work on his constitution; and he had volumes to say about it. But of that more anon.

Mrs. Bowling, Messrs. Butler, O'Connor, and Hansen (of the Coal Lumpers' Union), and Labor members Cochran and Hephner arrived by Tuesday's paper train; and practically the whole of the day was devoted to the reception of congratulations—personal mostly, written, and by wire.

On Tuesday evening there was a reception at the Labor League rooms—the P.L.L. abandoning its regular meeting in favor of a social gathering in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bowling. The enthusiasm of the gathering was splendid, and in the speeches the most complimentary references were made to Mrs. Bowling. The writer was among those invited to speak, and he improved the occasion to place the Socialist position before the P.L.L.-ers, being accorded a splendid hearing.

Of course, Mr. Bowling's speech, necessarily brief, was the event of the evening. He was received with thunders of applause, and applauded throughout as he traced the various and all-entrancing episodes of the coal strike, and dealt with different incidents. He made his own position clear so far as his attitude towards the Labor Party was concerned, lashed Arthur Griffith for his cowardly attack while he (Bowling) was in prison, and promised to deal later with Hughes and others who betrayed the strikers. The meeting rang with applause as he concluded.

Indeed, a feature of the gathering was the friendly warmth with which the statements of Socialist principles were received.

On Wednesday evening (our publication day) Mr. Bowling was announced to lecture in the Goulburn Mechanics' Institute on the coal strike and his own imprisonment. On Thursday (this week) he comes to Sydney, and will be given a reception by the Sydney Labor Council till 8.15, when he will leave the Trades Hall for the Protestant Hall, where a great demonstration of welcome will be tendered him by the International Socialists.

Next week, in these columns, he will tell his own story of "In jail, and out of it."

Next issue of this paper will contain a photo. of Peter Bowling, as well as an article, specially written by Mr. Bowling for "The International Socialist," entitled "IN JAIL AND OUT OF IT." Those desirous of obtaining extra copies should notify the office at once to make certain of being supplied.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

Bowen by the weight of centuries, he leans
Upon his hoe, and gazes on the ground;
The emptiness of ages in his face.
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,
Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?
Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land,
To trace the stars and search the heavens for power,
To feel the passion of Eternity?
Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the
suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongue with censure of the world's blind
greed—
More filled with signs and portents for the soul—
More fraught with menace to the universe.
Slave of the wheel of labor, what to him
Are Plato and the swing of the Pleiades?
What the long reaches of the peaks of song,
The rift of dawn, the reddening of the rose?
Through this dread shape the suffering ages look,
Time's tragedy is in that aching stoop.
Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned, and disinherited,
Cries protest to the Judges of the World,
A protest that is also prophecy.
O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands!
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape:
Give back the upward-looking and the light,
Rebuild in it the music and the dream,
Touch it again with immortality,
Make right the immortal infamies,
Perfidable wrongs, immediate woes?
O masters, lords, and rulers in all lands!
How will the Future reckon with this Man?
How answer his brute question in that hour
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with kings—
With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
When this dumb Terror shall reply to God
After the silence of the centuries?
—EDWIN MARKHAM.

The International Congress.

ABRIDGED FROM "JUSTICE."

WHEN the Congress was opened, the splendid Oddfellows' Hall presented a most animated appearance. The seats down the whole length of the hall were crowded with the representatives of the Social Democratic Party of every civilised country in the world. There, on the charman's left, stretched the long lines of the German battalions from whose ranks, however, one regretted to miss the veterans Bebel and Singer, both, unfortunately, prevented by illness from attending this gathering of the Revolutionary hosts. Ranged alongside them were the French, the Belgians, the Norwegians, the Roumanians, the Poles, the Russians, and the representatives of gallant Finland. Although one sadly notes the absence of some of our veterans, it is cheering to meet once more so many of the comrades who are valiantly carrying on the proletarian cause in all parts of the world—Kautsky and Ledebour; Jaures, Valliant and Longuet; Spargo, Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger and Boudin, from the States; Polak, of Amsterdam; Iglesias, of Madrid; and many another loved and respected comrade and friend.

The proceedings opened with the magnificent rendering of a cantata on the "International" by a splendid choir of five hundred voices. The solos elicited loud and prolonged cheering, as did the final chorus to the strains of the "International," concluding:—
Over Bjerg, over Dale skal Du flyve i Dag,
Til International gaar ti Kamp for Folkets Sag!

Between the two parts of the cantata we had an address of welcome from Bang, the leader of the Danish Party. He dwelt on the rise of the old International. How the movement in Denmark had progressed from the sentimentalism of its early days to the scientific Socialism which animated it to-day and inspired its striking success. He expressed the gratitude of the Danish workers for the support and encouragement they had received from the workers of other countries—notably, in their great strike and lockout in 1899. Internationalism was no mere phrase with them, nor was its motto, "Workers of all countries, unite," one merely for festive occasions. They lived it in their lives, and it inspired all their organised activities. He referred to the fact that the Congress was meeting in a district in which wealth and poverty existed side by side in the most striking and terrible contrast—the district in which the king has his palace, but which, nevertheless, is represented by a Social Democrat in Parliament. Everywhere the class struggle was growing more bitter and more intense; and it was for the Congress to forge weapons which would enable them to put an end to the struggle between classes at home and strife between nations abroad. In the hope that their labors would be fruitful of good to international solidarity, and in promoting the emancipation of the proletariat, he bade the delegates, in the name of the Danish party, a hearty welcome.

After the choir had sung the concluding portion of the cantata, "The International," Vandervelde took the chair, and called on Starring, the secretary of the Danish party and of the Congress. He gave an interesting survey of the movement, which from small beginnings in the middle of the last century, now numbered 120,000 sub-

scribers to the daily *Social Democrat*. Denmark was only a small country, but it had a proportionally strong Socialist movement, and returned 28 Socialists to the National Parliament. But, above all, they were part of the great international movement. International action was the only decisive action; and for that, above all, one must have national and international unity.

Vandervelde, in the name of the Bureau, and on behalf of the delegates, thanked the Danes for their hearty welcome and the magnificent reception they had given the Congress. They could all, he said, render homage to the great and strenuous efforts which the Danish party had made, and the success with which their efforts had been crowned. They had succeeded in bringing the industrial and political organisation of the working class into the closest relationship. The 120,000 subscribers to the daily *Social Democrat* were also 120,000 trade unionists.

He referred to those countries like Finland, where the movement was being kept back by force. That, in the end, would be futile. It was said you could do anything with bayonets save sit upon them, but when the wielders of the bayonets began to think, it was the beginning of the end of the rule of repression.

Huysmans stated the order of the business for the week, and the first sitting of the Congress concluded.

In the afternoon a magnificent demonstration was held, and thousands of the organised workers of Copenhagen marched through the streets carrying innumerable banners, flags, wreaths, and wands decorated with evergreens and flowers, to the music of many bands. Never has any English witness of the demonstration seen a more magnificent sight, nor so many women of the working class in such a procession. It was an extraordinary spectacle, the procession taking an hour to pass a given point. A monster open-air meeting was held at Soudervarken, concluding with songs and a good display of fireworks.

On the following day, Quelch read to the British delegation a letter from Katayama, in which the writer expressed his regret at being unable to attend the Congress in consequence of the repressive measures of the Japanese Government, which would not allow him to get a passport to leave the country. He complained of the persecution to which the Japanese are being subjected along the Pacific Coast in the United States; he said the American workers were being used as a tool to stir up a war feeling against Japan, which could only culminate in a terrible struggle between the two nations.

Fraternal greetings were read from a large number of national sections, and from Katayama and Bebel.

A telegram expressing the acknowledgments of the Congress and its indebtedness to the services of the veteran German leader was ordered to be sent to Bebel.

Huysmans, International Secretary, reported that the delegates attending the Congress numbered 887. Thirty-three nationalities were represented.

Unemployment.

The report or resolution of No. IV, Commission, that on unemployment, was then presented by Dr. Adolf Braun, one of the Austrian delegates, in a lengthy speech, in which he dwelt on the universality of unemployment as a consequence of capitalism. The English translation of the resolution was as follows:—

"The Congress declares that unemployment is inseparable from the capitalist mode of production, and will only disappear when capitalism disappears. So long as capitalist production forms the basis of society, palliative measures alone are possible.

"This Congress demands the institution by public authorities, and under the administration of the workers' organisations, of general compulsory insurance against unemployment, the expenses of which shall be borne by the owners of the means of production.

"The representatives of the workers must urgently demand from the public authorities:—

"(1) Exact statistical registration of the unemployed.

"(2) The execution on a sufficient scale of important public works where the unemployed shall be paid the trade union rate of wages.

"(3) In periods of industrial crises special subsidies to trade union unemployed funds.

"(4) No payment to an unemployed worker to cause the loss of political rights.

"(5) Establishment and subsidies to Labor Exchange in which all the liberties and interests of the workers are respected by co-operation with trade union unemployment bureaux.

"(6) Social laws for the regulation and reduction of hours of work.

"(7) Pending the realisation by legislation of general and compulsory insurance, the public authorities should support, by financial subsidies, the unemployment benefit funds of trade unions—these subsidies, however, to leave untouched the complete autonomy of the trade union."

It was agreed that the Bureau should make any necessary modification in the wording of the resolution which was then carried by a large majority, the British, as well as a section of the French delegation, and of the Americans, refusing to vote for it.

Socialist Unity.

"The International Congress reiterates once more the resolutions of the Amsterdam Congress relating to the unity of the party, and—

"Considering that the proletariat is an undivided unity, and that, consequently, every section of the International must form a united and solid group, and is bound to get rid of its internal divisions in the interest of the working class of its own country and of the entire world;

"Considering, further, that the Socialist movement in France is indebted to unification for an enormous increase of strength and influence, the Congress appeals to all national sections who are still divided to unite as soon as possible, and calls upon the Bureau to assist in bringing this about."

Argentina.

"The International Congress condemns the attitude of the oligarchy which falsifies universal suffrage in practice, which treads the laws under foot, as well as the sound political action of the workers, which incites to artificial riots and puts itself at the service of native and foreign capitalism, and which keeps the people in a state of the deepest degradation, and gives them a demoralising example of anarchy.

"The International Socialist Congress condemns these disgraceful conditions in Argentina in the strongest manner possible; it welcomes the attitude of the Argentine Socialist Party in the difficult circumstances in which they are placed, and hopes that their endeavors will succeed in enlightening the workers of Argentina and awakening them to class-consciousness, and thereby secure the political and economic progress of the country."

To be continued.

Socialist Literature.

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Westward Ho!	Chaucer
Hypatia	Emerson
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Claims will be dealt with at the Executive Meeting each Monday night, and Books will be delivered or posted the following Wednesday.

THE MACHINE'S PROTEST.

SAID the great machine of iron and wood,
"Lo, I am a creature meant for good,
But the criminal touch of godless greed
Has made me a monster that scatters seed
And want and hunger where'er I go.
I would lift men's burdens and lighten their woe,
I would give them leisure to laugh in the sun,
If owned by the Many—instead of the one."

"If owned by the people, the whole wide earth
Should learn my purpose and know my worth.
I would close the chasm that yawns in our soil
Twixt unearned riches and ill-paid toil.
No man should be nger, and no man labor,
To fill the purse of an idle neighbor;
And each man should know when his work was done,

Were I share I by the Many—not owned by one.

"I am forced by the few, with their greed for gain,
To forge for the Many new fetters of pain.
Yet this is my purpose, and ever will be,
To set the slaves of the workshop free.
God hasten the day when, overjoyed,
That desperate host of the unemployed
Shall hear my message and understand,
And hail me friend in an opulent land."

—ELIA WHIRLER-WILCOX.

Evolution of the Class Struggle

BY WILLIAM H. NOYES.

(Continued.)

As for the English working man, "always something practical" is his motto, and with a true self-preservative spirit, he has built up his wonderful trade unions. They have served their purpose, and so far as they have fostered deep fraternal and co-operative feeling they illustrate what I have said above that "just in proportion as the advantage of each is involved in the advantage of others, just in that proportion egoism gives place to altruism." Trade unions are of great value to trade unionists, but their lack, now coming to be appreciated, is their inadequate recognition of the solidarity of the interests of all workers.

When we hear of the wonderful success of British trade unions, we need to remember, too, that they are an "aristocracy of working men," comprising only one-fifth of the total number of workers, while in London alone 100,000 persons are supported by the poor rates, £5,000,000 are spent yearly in charity, and one-fifth of the deaths are in almshouses, public hospitals, etc., and one-half of the laboring class are buried at the public expense.

These are some of the indications that the "social spirit" preached by Carlyle and Kingsley was not the only cause of the social peace which ruled England during the middle decades of last century.

Things are different now.

England is losing her supremacy in the markets of the world, so that her capitalists cannot afford to be so generous to their workmen and keep them quiet by concessions.

In England the period of social truce is over—it lasted from 1850 till 1880—and evidences of the class struggle have appeared. On the one hand the capitalists are organising for the definite and express purpose of crushing trade unions, and on the other hand, not only is the great "giant under the mountain," the unorganised laborer, beginning to stir, but the workingmen's congresses are discussing revolutionary political action. This means class struggle by means of the ballot. So long as trade unions keep out of politics, or only adopt the politics of the master class, and only look out for their own poor and and are an elite aristocracy of working men, capitalists can smile down at them, but when they see that their real interests lie in identification with the proletariat, the era of good feeling between them and the capitalists is over. We see that the "social spirit" of Carlyle and the Christian Socialists is not a cause but an effect, and exists in proportion as common interests exist. Quarrelsome John Bull is quarrelsome John Bull still, and the "social peace" in England upon the basis of the capitalist economy has been secured by capitalistic concessions in order that England's capitalism might maintain its supremacy over foreign rivals in the markets of the world.

England can furnish no exception to the law that "the history of all society thus far is the history of class strife."

This brings us back to Karl Marx, who applied in this way the evolution idea to the social movement. It has already been pointed out that Socialism is the theory of social progress, which points out that the next stage of economic production will be common ownership of the means of production and distribution. This is to be brought about, say the Utopians, by a diffusion of the social spirit, on account of which all classes will unite in establishing the new and beautiful order.

In contrast to this view is that of Marx, who said: "The history of all society thus

far is the history of class struggles." The Australian is offended at the idea of class distinctions. We are accustomed to think of them as symptoms of a European disease, of which we have only a mild form in this country, a subject for satire by the comic papers, but not worthy of serious thought. True, the old feudal classes are fit for ridicule, but they are only the masks behind which have grown up a new division of society based on modern conditions of production, which have determined the form and policy of social control. While we have been poking fun at the effete classes of Europe, there has grown up a new division into classes both there and here. We thought that we had for ever disposed of class rule by adopting democracy as our watchword, when our constitution itself made possible the sheerest class rule that the world has yet seen. While brushing aside the old feudal class distinctions, we have enthroned a new class, the owners of the means of social production. Instead of kings and barons and nobles, we have enthroned the "captains of industry," who, now, no longer serving a useful function, are not captains of industry at all, but are become "social pests." On the other hand, instead of vassals and serfs and commons, we have the proletariat, the users of the means of social production.

In Europe, too, while the names still survive, the real distinction is between the OWNERS and the USERS of the means of social production. The owners are in control of the means of production, including the machinery of government. The users want the control themselves. That, in a word, is the modern class struggle, and present politics is the effort of the capitalists to hold and extend their power against the efforts, so far stupid and half conscious, of the proletariat to gain power. Meanwhile the economic evolution has gone so far that the class of owners is practically no longer socially useful. It is "unfit longer to remain the ruling class of society, because it is incapable of securing subsistence to its slave." (Communist Manifesto, p. 29.) Therefore, the capitalist class must go and make way for a Social Organization without classes—at least without classes based upon ownership and non-ownership of the means of production.

The conditions of the new social order are created by the enormous increase in the forces of production, and by the communication of the processes of production. In a word, the world is socialistic already in its production of wealth, but not in its division of the product.

Seeing the enormous advantage of social production the producers also demand social division. How, now, shall the producing class obtain its end? Herein is seen the second main pillar of the Marxian structure. It is the class struggle—a struggle for possession of the means of production.

But why must the way to the attainment of this aim lie through class strife? Because class distinctions create class interests, and class interests lead throughout to class opposition, for each class naturally, though not always consciously, seeks to conserve its own interests, and by that very fact antagonizes other interests.

Consider now: Class distinctions were never so great as they are to-day; the masters were never in such luxury nor the slaves in such misery. Secondly, class interests, therefore, were never so imperative and urgent as to-day. Never was government so ruthlessly administered in the interest of a class as our present governments are administered. Never before was there a proletarian movement that was clear and conscious of its aim. The French revolution, and the revolution of 1848, were the climaxes of middle-class movements. The Socialist movement of to-day is the clear, class-conscious effort of the proletariat to win power.

Do you ask why must there be class strife? Because history knows not a single instance of a social class divesting itself of power out of altruistic regard for another class! Biologic science tells us that among all the variations seen in the process of evolution, there is not a single instance of any variation taking place in any species for the sake of the advantage of another species. So, in social evolution, whatever is true of individuals, whole classes never give themselves away. Unlovely as all this appears in contrast with the Utopians' dream of uniting all classes by bathing them in an atmosphere of universal love, there is another side to the Socialist view. Brotherhood, he sees, is the fruit, not the root of social progress. Altruism follows, not precedes, a union of interests. Long as he may for universal brotherly love, and none care for it more sincerely than he, the

Socialist does not deceive himself by inverting cause and effect, nor attempt to reconcile irreconcilable forces. He sees that if men are more loving to-day than they were 20 centuries ago, it is because their lives are more involved in each other. If the sword has given place to the ballot, it is because the sword costs too much. When common interests outweigh individual interests, mutual respect and love supplant distrust and hate.

But the Socialist does not spin dreams about a "strifeless condition of humanity after the introduction of Socialism." He simply recognises that he is in the midst of a life and death struggle between the powers that be and the power that is to be, and he is not concerned whether the future shall have strifes of its own or not. His place is to settle the issues of THIS strife.

THE END.

Mental Dynamite.

Lesson Sixteen: Why International Socialist Party Members pay Monthly Dues.

The workmen must be taught—

(a) What their industrial wrongs are and

(b) How to right those wrongs.

This teaching must go on ALL the time (before and after elections) till millions of workers unite in a party of their own class for the triumph of their own class.

This consist campaign of education involves a constant expense.

The workers must pay the expenses of the workers' party.

But the workers can't pay in big sums. They can pay in small sums. If they do pay regularly in small sums the party can go head with a steady campaign of education.

Lesson Seventeen: A Last Word.

IF financially you belong to the working-class, and

Socially you belong to the working class, and

Industrially you belong to the working class, and

Historically you belong to the working class, and

In habits you belong to the working class, and

In opportunities you belong to the working class, and

Practically you belong to the working class, and

In destiny you belong to the working class,

Then—

Logically you—at least you—belong organically to the Revolutionary Socialist Party committed to those doctrines that will set you free.

We must think like men and be free or we must surrender like slaves (and union or non-union, strike or no strike) be forever starved into submitting to the tyrannical program of Capitalism.

Toil, toil, toil, toil, toil—for cheap clothes, cheap food, cheap shelter and cheap furniture, and be forever socially snubbed, scorned and damned for our lack of leisure, culture and cash.

Bernard Shawisms.

EVERY genuinely benevolent person loathes alms-giving and mendacity.

Home is the girl's prison and the woman's workhouse.

Civilisation is a disease produced by the practice of building societies with rotten material.

We are told that when Jehovah created the world he saw that it was good. What would he say now?

The conversion of a savage to Christianity is the conversion of Christianity to savagery.

Those who admire modern civilisation usually identify it with the steam engine and the electric telegraph.

Those who understand the steam engine and the electric telegraph spend their lives in trying to replace them with something better.

Decadence can find agents only when it wears the mask of progress.

In moments of progress the noble succeed, because things are going their way; in moments of decadence the base succeed for the same reason; hence the world is never without the exhilaration of contemporary success.

If the wicked flourish and the fittest survive, Nature must be the God of rascals.

If history repeats itself, and the unexpected always happens, how incapable must man be of learning from experience.

Those who understand evil pardon it; those who resent it destroy it.

Do not mistake your objection to defeat for an objection to fighting, your objection to being a slave for an objection to slavery, your objection to not being as rich as your neighbor for an objection to poverty. The cowardly, the insubordinate, and the envious share your objections.

The A.S.E. and the Labor Party.

PRIOR to the recent elections in N.S.W., the A.S.E. sent to a ballot the question of striking a levy on members to support two A.S.E. men who were running as Labor Party candidates. Out of a 2000 membership only 267 voted, and of these 137 were for the levy, and 130 against. The executive, on the casting vote of the chairman, decided to enforce the levy, and the result is that discontent inside the A.S.E. is seething almost to the point of disruption. Many members positively refuse to be coerced into paying into the funds of a middle-class political party. One member has sent the following clear-toned letter to his branch executive:

"Secretary, No. 3 Branch, A.S.E.—Sir,—Re levy for supporting Labor candidates. A. B. Dawson and R. R. Whereat, I desire to give notice that I cannot as a Socialist logically support, either financially or otherwise, the candidature of any Labor member."

"1. Because the Labor Party is not a working-class party aiming at the social revolution."

"2. Because the Labor Party does not endorse the principles of industrial unionism, which a true working-class party should advocate."

"3. Because the Labor Party is pledged to usher in that last refuge of scoundrelism known as militarism."

"4. Because I am opposed to all forms of arbitration, conciliation, and wages boards, as I recognise there exists in society a class struggle, between the owning and non-owning classes, and that there is nothing to arbitrate and conciliate about, as the workers produce all wealth and are entitled to all they produce."

"5. Because I recognise that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class, and not of opportunist politicians."

"6. As a Socialist, I object to a working-class party paying any homage to that insidious and parasitical institution known as Royalty, which is the figurehead of Capitalism in those countries where Royalty exists."

"Lastly, but not least, as a class-conscious worker, I object to the Labor Party organisations grovelling before the coercionist Wade (denouncer and jailer of Peter Bowling) by inviting him as their guest to the eight-hours banquet.—Yours for Freedom, TOM BARRIE."

The imagination cannot conceive a villain criminal than he who should build another London like the present one, nor a greater benefactor than he who should destroy it.—SHAW.

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